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(5) The Fall of Cornelius Gallus (105-111). The Philae inscription (C. I. L. 3 [Supplementary Volume] 14, 147<sup>5</sup>), in Egyptian, Latin, and Greek, reveals the boastfulness of Gallus as Governor of Egypt greatly in contrast to his very brief mention of his Imperial master. There is no thought of treason; hence the tragedy of his fall. Vergil, his friend, was heart-broken and had to revise the close of Georgics 4 by piecing together three youthful poems (Aristaeus, Proteus, Orpheus) to take the place of the lost Praises of Egypt and of Gallus. That Vergil had little heart for this task is shown by the incompleteness of the workmanship in these closing lines.

(6) The Growth of the Underworld (112-139). The treatment of the myth of the underworld shows an advance from Homer and Plato to Vergil. We can also mark a development from the Culex and the Georgics (1.36-39; 4. 219-227, 467 ff.) to Aeneid 6. The secret of the spell which Vergil's picture cast on succeeding generations lies in the fact that the story impresses on the reader an intense consciousness of mystery. Speaking of the incidents of Misenus and Palinurus Professor Conway asks (127):

... Is there ever a moment when the after-world comes so near to any one of us as when he has lost suddenly some friend who but the day before was in full enjoyment of life?

And later he observes that the ghosts of Palinurus, Dido, and Deiphobus appear in inverse order to that in which they meet us in the narrative. In the classification of souls Vergil has greatly extended the group of those who died through love, by including all who came to an untimely death in which love was a cause. The reason for this inclusion Vergil nowhere gives nor does he tell what lot Minos assigns to these shades. Of the particular significance of the departure of Aeneas and his guide through the gate of ivory, Professor Conway says (135):

Vergil has shaped his conception of the future world into a magnificent picture; but he is careful to remind us at the end that it is a dream.

The gate of horn (136) may represent ideas that come through the horny tissue of the eye, the Gate of Ivory, those which come merely through speech, by the mouth with its ivory teeth.

The climax of the picture is the Vision of Anchises, whose last word about the young Marcellus (139) "is a poetic, wistful plea that the very bitterness of mortality is itself a promise of immortal life".

(7) The Place of Dido in History (140-164; compare THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 15. 116). Aeneid 4 needs reinterpretation in the light of Vergil's own mind and experience in life. To understand Aeneas's treatment of Dido one must understand the general sentiment of the Augustan Age towards woman's place in society. The politicians would have said that Dido had only herself to blame; orthodox Roman society would have been less callous, but would have held it (157-158)

monstrous to think that a woman's claim upon a man's affection could be weighed in the balance against

his political duties. . . Vergil's own attitude is represented not merely or chiefly by what Aeneas says in his defence, but by what he admits. . . Vergil's own comment. . . lies in the sequel.

That is, the three bloody wars with Africa show the result of sacrificing human affections for reasons of State. Here as everywhere Vergil is impressed with the mystery of life.

(8) The Classical Elements in Shakespeare's *Tempest* (165-189). This is a fine piece of literary analysis contributing something definite towards the solution of some of the questions raised by the play. The object of the discussion is to show that in the *Tempest* we have a spirit closely akin to the spirit in which Vergil lived and thought. In the *Tempest* and four other plays Shakespeare uses 'god' or 'gods' in a generic, not an appellative, sense, and so puts them in a pagan, or, at all events, in a non-Christian setting. In every part of the *Tempest* there is a pervasive atmosphere of mystery. Shakespeare has drawn a picture of the Divine Providence itself in the character of the mysterious Prospero; hence in the passage, "We are such stuff as dreams are made on", etc., the poet implies an apology for his audacity and begs us not to think him too much in earnest. In the same spirit Vergil makes Aeneas and the Sibyl leave the unseen world by the gate of ivory.

(9) The Venetian Point of View in Roman History (190-215). In THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 13.7 Professor Boak gave a summary of this lecture. The region of Venice has been inhabited from prehistoric times by men of artistic tastes. The "pictured page" of Livy of Padua seems to have been inspired by the brilliant sunlight of Venice. The illustrative passages cited in the lecture are from the vivid Elizabethan translation of Livy by Philemon Holland.

(10) Education and Freedom (216-235). Professor Conway asks (217):

... is there anything in the British type of education to account for the difference between the British and the German ideals of life and conduct, a difference which the war has brought home to us all? If there is, it is surely well that in shaping our policy for the future we should know it.

The writer eloquently maintains that the assimilation of the Hellenic and Roman ideas of freedom has been the distinguishing mark of the British humanistic education.

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The Plebs in Cicero's Day. A Study of Their Provenance and of Their Employment. Bryn Mawr Dissertation. By Marion Edwards Park. The Cosmos Press, Cambridge, Mass. (1921). Pp. 90.

In this dissertation the author has produced a really valuable study of a most interesting element in the population of Republican Rome. It is a source of genuine gratification to find, amid the Niagara torrent of doctoral theses annually poured out in this country, a piece of work so broad in its scope as this, so competently handled, marked by sure scholarship and by a nice sense of proportion, written clearly and forcefully, and without a trace of dull pedantry.

Teachers of the Classics are all too prone to forget the importance to a civilization of the great middle and under classes. The rigidity of the Preparatory School and College curricula has made us confine our attention chiefly to the great outstanding figures in politics, Caesar, Pompey, Cicero, and Augustus, or in literature, Vergil, Horace, Livy, Juvenal, and others. We come to our study of Rome much as the countryman comes for the first time to a great capital, persuaded that its people are all engaged in gigantic political or business operations, or in the gay round of social diversions, and quite forgetting that the great mass of the population consists of middle class and lower class common people. Dr. Park has done for us the same kind of useful service that Professor Abbott has done in his book, *The Common People of Ancient Rome*, by calling our attention afresh to what orators are wont to describe as the 'backbone of civilization', that great undistinguished mass of the people whose voice is as the voice of God.

The author deals first with the provenance of the plebs, pointing out (5) that "During the last two hundred years of the Roman Republic far-reaching changes took place in the racial composition of the plebs". These changes were due to two main causes, which are treated separately: (1) the decrease among the native Italians; and (2) the great increase in the foreign element.

To support the first point, some very interesting totals are quoted (7) from the census figures of Rome from 234 to 131 B. C. These data demonstrate that the Italian citizens included within these census reports "steadily increased from the close of the Second Punic War at the rate of about 1.3% a year for forty years, and that from 165 to 131 it steadily decreased at the rate of about .25% a year" (8). The factors that effected this decrease in the native stock are then studied (9-29). Military service is shown to have been a potent influence in weakening the stock: "During both centuries, because of the type of war which Italy had to wage, the soldiers called to service were obliged to remain away from home continuously for several years; and this necessity not only lowered the birth rate in Italy directly but by contributing to the deterioration of the soldiers' property and the discomfort, often distress, of their families, and by creating in the men themselves a restlessness which made old occupations and old ties less stable, brought about a condition which in all countries and times has lowered the birth rate indirectly. Finally, the long absences on service must have not infrequently resulted in a permanent emigration and residence outside Italy" (16).

Then follows a list (17-18), arranged by decades, offering an approximate estimate of the losses of the native stock on the battlefield from 201 to 60 B. C.

Emigration is shown (19 ff.) to have played an important rôle in the decrease of native Italic stock. The emigrants were *publicani*, merchants, owners of *latifundia*, stock raisers, *mercatores*, *negotiatores*, *aratores*, and *pecuarii*.

Then, too, the decline in the birth rate was largely responsible for the decrease in the native stock. "It seems probable that what in the second century had been at least among the lower classes merely a result of other conditions had in the first century become a primary cause of the decline of native stock in Italy among lower and upper classes alike" (29).

Then follows (29-49) a detailed examination of the reasons for the increase of foreign stock in Italy from 200 to 31 B. C. The losses enumerated in the preceding pages were more than made good by the constant arrival in Italy of non-Italians, both free immigrants and slaves, who became permanent residents. "Few opportunities in industry were open to free labor at Rome or in Italy generally and for the free poor outside Italy, therefore, a possible betterment

of their economic condition did not figure as a stimulus toward emigration" (30).

Next comes a detailed and illuminating study (30-44) of the slave population and its increase by slave immigration, through the acquisition of captives of war and slaves from the block, whose importation for Italy and the provinces had, by the latter part of the second century, been taken over by efficient Roman companies. The list of the diverse nationalities of these slaves given on pages 35-36 is interesting; they include Ethiopians, Gaetulians, Moors, Egyptians, Syrians, Jews, Spaniards, Liburnians, Greeks, Thracians, Bithynians, Asiatics (*sic*), Gauls or Germans, and Indians. There is also a brief treatment (37-40) of the servile uprisings, as well as of the productivity of slaves and the increase in voters of the slave stock (40 ff.). The author remarks (41-42): "The ease of manumission is one of the outstanding facts in the history of slavery at Rome; the ease with which manumitted slaves passed into the citizen class is another". It is shown (42) that as early as 220 B. C. the *liberti* as a class of property-holding foreigners were increasing rapidly enough to be felt as a menace by the aristocratic section of native-born voters.

The first half of the study is summarised by the following paragraph (49):

"The currents of population during the last two hundred years of the Republic have been traced. From 200 B. C. on Italians were leaving Italy, many to spend years in military service in the East or West, some to settle permanently in the scene of their campaigns, others to die in the course of their service; still others were emigrating with the immediate purpose of bettering their economic condition in new surroundings. To take their places in agriculture, and, further, to meet the ever-growing demand for domestic servants and for workmen, skilled and unskilled, slaves were regularly imported during the whole period; aliens, who, either as slaves or *liberti*, remained with their children as permanent residents of Italy. So completely had this exchange of populations taken place that, from 170 on, citizens of alien stock equalled in number or even outnumbered the citizens of free stock, while beside them stood a still larger body of slaves, constantly passing over into the ranks of the *liberti* and as constantly being recruited from slave immigrants. The wars and proscriptions of the first century by their continuous inroads on the number of free citizens must have further increased the already large proportion of foreign to native stock. We must conclude, therefore, that the plebs who came under the new administrative, social and religious ideas of the Empire were largely step-children of Italy, with no direct inheritance in the principles on which the foundation of the Republic had been laid".

The second part of the study is perhaps the more interesting, dealing as it does with the various employments of the plebs (51-90). The question of agricultural labor is first treated (51-55); the author depends here necessarily on Cato and Varro, whose statements are briefly summarized. More valuable because less familiar is the investigation (55-88) of the various varieties of labor performed by the plebs and employed by a professional man of means. The author has taken the facts from Cicero's writings, citing him as a fair representative of the Roman gentleman of means and large interests, who lived, as Plutarch said, liberally and yet temperately. Cicero (57) "drew on a variety of labor which can be roughly classified as: first, permanent employees, entering his service as slaves and continuing in it often as *liberti*, the *familia urbana*; second, contractors, taking certain kinds of work out of the hands of the household; third, professional men employed temporarily and for special services; and fourth, dealers, from whom finished products were ordered and purchased".

Each of these classes is then examined in detail and its contribution estimated. The service rendered by the *familia urbana* is shown (59-60) to have included the duties of *cocus*, *ianitor*, *cubicularius*, *servus a pedibus*, *medicus*, *lecticarii*, *nomenclator*, *dispensatores*, *rationator*, *librarii*, and *tabellarii*. Then follows a detailed investigation of the *liberti* of Cicero's household and those of his acquaintances, and their duties (61-71); then a study of the contractor, in the course of which it is made clear that in Cicero's various establishments both in town and country work was turned over to regular employees, who carried it out not on the wage but on the contract system. This contract labor was commonly used for building, irrigation, and gardening, and sometimes for the publishing of books; much was also entrusted to professional architects. A very brief examination (78-79) of the dealers from whom Cicero purchased various commodities makes it seem likely that the great majority of retail dealers at Rome were *liberti* or of libertine stock.

The author closes the dissertation with a thoroughly interesting investigation of the labor employed in the Arretine potteries (79-88), choosing this phase of manufacturing because in this particular product the name of the maker was attached to the finished article, so that there is a basis here for investigating the numbers, origins, and conditions of the workmen. The author concludes (87) first, that "there is no indication of the employment of free labor in any Arretine pottery. Apparently by the middle of the first century B. C. no field was open to Italian workmen in this industry, although it demanded a relatively high type of workman and was carried on in a small town, not in a great emporium of cheap slave labor". Secondly, "manumission was frequent among the slave potters. . . . Skillful workmen, either slaves or *liberti*, rose to positions of importance; *liberti* were in charge of branch potteries and in several cases became owners of the potteries".

I shall best conclude with the author's own final statement (90): "The increase of foreigners, the decrease of the native stock in Italy had by Cicero's day reached such a point that among the working classes in many occupations, skilled and unskilled, the foreigners held the field. The ease of manumission in the Republic effected a further result. Great numbers of the foreign workers passed from slave to libertine status. From such foreigners many a Roman citizen of the late Republic and the Empire must have been descended, and in their social and religious instincts lay the seed of many a growth which was to appear in imperial Rome".

Altogether this dissertation is a genuinely useful contribution to our knowledge of a class in the Roman Republic too often neglected, and the author is to be heartily congratulated on having produced a sound and readable treatise.

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## THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE ATLANTIC STATES

### Sixteenth Annual Meeting

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States was held, in conjunction with the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of The Classical Association of Pittsburgh and Vicinity, at the University of Pittsburgh, on Friday and Saturday, April 28-29. The programme was as follows:

Address of Welcome, by Professor Samuel Black Linhart, the Secretary of the University of Pittsburgh; Response, by Professor Helen H. Tanzer, President of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States; Papers, My Confession of Faith as a Classicist, Professor Theodore A. Miller, University of Rochester; The White Horse in The Classics, Professor Samuel Grant Oliphant, Grove City College; The Treatment of Orestes in Greek Tragedy, Professor Henry S. Scribner, University of Pittsburgh; Christian Spirit in Horace, Professor Horace Wetherell Wright, Lehigh University; Legend and History in the Aeneid, Professor Charles Knapp, Barnard College; A Chemical Interpretation of Livy 21.37.2, Professor Evan T. Sage, University of Pittsburgh; The Development of the Corinthian Capital, Professor A. D. Fraser, Allegheny College; The Valley of Aosta, Professor A. M. Dame, Washington and Jefferson College; Roman Side-Lights on the Soldiers' Bonus, Professor Laura C. Green, Pennsylvania College for Women; Saving the Best, Miss Mary L. Breene, Peabody High School; Some Class-Room Echoes, Mrs. Myra C. Simpson, High School, Homestead, Pa.; Junior High School Latin, Miss Harriet E. Kelly, Irwin Avenue Junior High School, Pittsburgh; Some Experiments With Latin Tests, Miss Mary Dunbar, University of Pittsburgh.—Of these papers, two, those by Professor Fraser and Professor Dame, were illustrated by lantern-slides. Professor Knapp's paper was delivered at the Annual Dinner, on Friday night. At the Dinner also greetings were brought from The Classical Association of Pittsburgh and Vicinity by Mr. Norman E. Henry, President of the Association.

The Report of the Secretary-Treasurer, in summary, was as follows:

The balance on hand in the treasury of the Association, current cash account, April 11, 1921, was \$256.18. The receipts during the year were as follows: dues, \$1,366, interest, on funds in Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, \$14.00, on Liberty Loan Bonds, \$9.08, a total of \$33.08, from sale of pamphlet, The Practical Value of Latin, \$29.50, from sale of pamphlet, The Teaching of English and the Study of the Classics, \$11.65, on account of Annual Dinner and Annual Luncheon, 1921, \$195.00, from postage and exchange, \$30. The total receipts for the year were thus \$1,635.53, and the total amount in the fund was \$1,891.71. The expenditures were as follows: for Annual Meeting, 1921, Dinner and Luncheon, \$301.50, Annual Meeting, 1922, printing, \$26.10, a total of \$327.60, to THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY, volume 14, \$11, Volume 15, \$573, Volume 16, \$98, Volume 17, \$1 (a total of \$683), interest, transferred to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, \$14, clerical assistance, \$400, postage, \$102.86, printing, \$24.89, stationary, and supplies, \$22.05, travelling expenses, \$83.12, refund of 1922-1923 dues, \$2. The total expenditures were thus \$1,659.52. The balance on hand, April 22, 1922, was \$232.19.

In addition to this cash balance, subject to check, the Association has Liberty Loan Bonds, which cost \$300, and funds in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, amounting to \$423.33. The total assets of the Association are thus \$955.52.

On April 11, 1921, the balance to the credit of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY, current cash account, was \$834.73. The receipts during the year were as follows: advertising, Volume 14, balance, \$189.25, Volume 15 (on account) \$394.75, a total of \$584, exchange and postage, \$6.21, extra numbers and back volumes, \$135.93, interest, Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, \$28.46, Liberty Loan Bonds, \$31.80, a total of \$60.26, from members of the C. A. A. S., for Volumes 14, 15, 16, and 17, \$683, from subscribers, for Volumes 14, 15, and 16, \$1,490, for use of Beck Duplicator, \$2, miscellaneous, \$68. The total receipts during the year